EXCELSION FALL FASHION FOR 1851.—
BEEBE & Co., Hatters, 126 Broadway, will entroduce the Fall Pashion for Gentlemen's Hats on Sartinavy. Argust 18th, at which time they will be fully prepared to serve their customers and friends, and the public generally, with hats, the model and finish of which will be, in every respect, an advance upon all previous issues. Their manufactory is now complete in all its details, which will enable them to fulfill all orders at the shortest notice, at the same time insuring the production of an arbotic they can always recommend as superior, and they are teleit they can always recommend as superior, and they are teleit they can always recommend as superior, and they are teleit they can always recommend as superior, and they are their being to be ensemially The Fashion, they are ever ready to satisfy the taste and wishes of their customers, and with an all that while they present a hat which they design to be ensemially The Fashion, they are ever ready to satisfy the taste and wishes of their customers, and with the becoming to the weater, both in shape and style. They also manufacture Cloth and fancy Cape of various satterns, and invite an examination of their goods in this line. [autil 29] BREER & Co., 108 BREER & Co. 108 BREER EXCELSION FALL FASHION FOR 1851 .-

WHO SHALL GAINSAY IT ?- The Union has achieved a triumpit, as senial as it is important. The par excellence of taste and beauty has been attained and elegantly displayed in the recherche style of Gentlemen's Fall Hats produced by the Flar Fissisticks. Union, of No. 11 Park-row. Theirs is indeed the model that of the season. Divested, as it is, of every exager ated feature, it is promoned by composseurs the most faultiess production of years. HAT FISSISTERS UNION, No. 11 Park-row, Opposite the Astor House, sign of the Golden Hat, aut9 3.4

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.-We are now offering the largest stock of Men's and Boys' Ciothing to be found in this city, at wholesale or retul, cheap for each, suitable for Southern and Western or city trade, consisting of Costs, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Over alls, Drawers, e. BOUGHTON & KNAPP, NO. 33 Manden-lane, au12 61MW&F*

50,000 WINDOW SHADES for sale at reduced prices. Dealers and others can examine the largest, best, and cheapest assortment in the United States, at Kerry & Ferograson's Window Shade store, No. 54 Readerst and No. 239; Broadway Kerry & Ferograson.

Auls 6teod*

No. 37 Catharine at. N. Y., Aurust 19, 1851.

Messrs. Roff. Stears & Co., No. 145 Water-st.

Successors to Rich & Co., No. 145 Water-st.

GENTLEMEN — The Salamander Safe I purchased from you, (No. 2,395,) has preserved my looks and papers during the fire on my precurses this morning. It stood beneath the Cashier's does, at the foot of the stairs, in the hottest part of the fire, the dames having curbed from the back store consuming the desk and finding egress through the skylight overhead. Two or three books, of trifing value, left out of the mafe for want of room, were consumed, as was everything near it. In fact, it stands among a pile of ashes. I must have a Safe of larger size, and will call upon you in a few days to select it as I should be surry to be long without such a valuable depository for my papers.

Yours respectfully.

L. W. Chapin.

NEW-YORK PNEUMATIC DRAINING AND NEW-YORK I'NEUMATIC DRAINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY —The Books of subscription for the halance of the Capital Stock of this Company, will continue open to the public, at the affice if Herry Alexa. Esq. No. 27 Beckman at, between the hours of 10 A mind IP M, until Saturdar next, the 23d inst. An instalment of ten per cent. will be due, and payable at the time of subscription.

EPHRAIM STEVENS,
PIERRE LAMBERT,
HINEY ALEXE.

New-York, Aug. 16, 1551.

Trustees.

au18 61*

82 NASSAU-ST-Boot-makers' Union Assocration. Boots, Shoes & Gasters at retail for wholes

The lightning has reached the Dacorner of Frankin-st. Recent improvements in their light enable them to take pictures of Children or Adults almost estantaneously. Call and examine for yourselves at No. 363 Broadway.

"PEWTHER GLASSES."-" Have ye iver another dozen of thim pewther glasses "asked Dennis.

Mr. Thompson sent the honest porter for some BurranNIA TOWILLERS, and Dennis made a slight mastase in calling names. Mr. Thas his popular Boarding School for
boys formshed with various articles of Burrannia Wark,
because, to quote his own language," they stand unbroken
mid the wreck of Earthen Pitchers and the crash of Glass
Tumblers."

Tumblers."
A full supply of Pitchers, Tea Sets, Urus, Tumblers,
A full supply of Pitchers, Tea Sets, Urus, Tumblers,
Lamps, &c., constantly on hand, and for sole wholesale and
retail, at the Britannia Warner Store of
Louis Hant, No. 6 Burlag-slip.

HAVANA AND PRINCIPE CIGARS .- JAMES TAYANA AND TRINCIPE CIDARS, —JAMES SADLIER, No. 197 Broadway, "I rank in Boildings," would respectfully inform his triends and the public, that he has just received a large and very choice assortiment of Havana and Principe Cigars, of various brands, which he offers had a reasonable prices, either wholesale or retail James Sadliner, 197 Broadway, "Franklin Buildings." au19 21

FRENCH CRYING BABIES .- Just received, FRENCH CRYING DABRES.—JUST PECTIVEH, per steamship Washington, a large variety of these very annusing French Toys. They are readle great currosities. Also, a large assortment of French and German Toys of every description. Also, as extensive variety of French, therman and Sailor Haskets of every shape and pattern Stranger's vasting the city will do well to call and examine for themselves, at the extensive Fancy Toy Store, No. 419 Frenchway, one door above Canalist., where all the above atticles are for sale.

17 Our readers will no doubt be much Our renders will no doubt be much make another Grand Cotilion and Milliary Everrason on Thursbay next. Aug. 21, to the beautiful villages of ferentiagonal and Finnmersburg. If you wish to enjoy a pleasant and most agreeable excursion, we navise you to go on beautiful villages of the Milliams of the Finnmers of the Stammer has been the part of the Williams burg Light Artillery, Capt. E. D. Taft, with a number of military from the city, are expected by Mr. Flammers. If recreation and real health enjoyment are what you look for our an excursion, we say yo to Stratonport and Flammersburg on Thursday. We refer to our advertisement for time, S.C.

MARK THE FACT !- If public opinion and its profitable result, public patronage, are any criterion of the value of an article, it is safe to say that the Shirts made to order at the celebrated establishment of GREEN, I Asking House, are unequaled in New-York. One word more Duestically in filling orders is a rule never broken there.

PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 10 per cent lower than any other responsible Company. Through in that, five days or as charge. PALWER & Co. 50 Brondway, au-thorised Agents of U. S. M., Steamshay line.

Now is the proper time to advertise in newspapers of the South and West for Fall Trade. The best papers can be selected at V B PALMER'S Advertision. Agency, Tribone Buildings.

to From holes in cellars, whiskered fel-

Come for our provision;

Bed-bugstos, blood sucking crew.
Break our dreams Eissun

But these devils, with their revols,
Need not long annoy us;
The Pells and Dost of Lyon must
Destroy the vile destroyers.

Deput for Lyon. Magnetic Powder and Pals No. 421
Broadway.

DR. PRINNEY'S VEGETABLE FAMILY Pills do not gripe, sinken or leave the boweis costive, but in a free and natural state. For sale, wholesale and retain by A. B & D. Sanns, 100 Fullon-st, New York. Price 2 4 9 m 8 8 9 1 4 9 m 8 8 5

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall 121 Nassau-st near the Park

PHILADELPHIA.

Markets-Stocks.

Markets-Stocks.

Correspondence of The New-York Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Avg. 19.

Bark is dult. Sales of No. I Quercitron at S28 9 tun. Corrow is held firmly, but the sales are limited. The Canada's advices, published this morning, have had no perceptible effect upon prices. The Flour market continues very quiet. Holders demand \$4 8 bbl. for fresh ground, but some sales have been made for export at a lower rate. The sales for city consumption continue on a very restricted acale, at our former quotations. In Rive Flour and Corn Mext no transactions. Whear is dulf, and several carges are storms. Sales of \$,000-24,000 bush, at 800, for prime new Delaware Red, and 91c. for old Pennsylvania White Corn is but little inquired after, 2,000 bush, good Yellow held at 38c, afout. Oars are steady at 366,300 bush, and 90 bush good Yellow held at 38c, afout. Oars are steady at 366,300 bush, sales and Provisions there is no material change to notice. Widsky is dulf, sales at 22 cm both hids and bbls.

bbls.

SALES OF STOCKS—Pirst Roard—\$10,000 U.S. 6s, '6d, 110, 2 shs. Petana RK, 41, 5 do., 40f; \$1,000 Reading RR, 6s, '70, 69]; \$3,000 do., 69f; 50 shs. Lehnch Nav. Co., 29, 2 Petana RR, 110f; \$1,500 State 6s, 101; \$1,400 Allechony City 6s, '71, 85; 4 shs. Far & Mech. Bank, 62; \$100 City 6s, '71, 85; 4 shs. Far & Mech. Bank, 62; \$100 City 6s, '86, 102f; \$1,500 Wilmington RR, 6s, 89f; 100 Reading RR, 23f; Based, \$25,000 Wilmington RB, 6s, 89d; 30 shs. Second Board -\$2,000 Wilmoneton RR. 6s, 99; 50 sha. Penna RR, 40]; \$100 State 6s, 101; 110 State 3s, 39;

MOB LAW IN COLUMBUS, GA .- A correspondent writes us that on the 11th inst., at 4 o'clock P.M., 1,000 persons, principally Irish and rowdies, proceeded to the jail in Columbus, well armed with every offensive weapon, from penknife to a musket, and proceeded to break open the door. They in fact smashed down three doors, and on reaching the dungeon, dragged forth a negro man, who had been condemned to die for ravishing a white girl, aged 10 or 11, and daughter of a very respectable citizen of Muscogee Co. The respectable citizens of Columbus, and of the County at large, had petitioned Gov. Towns to pardon said negro, which he did, but the mob would not let the negro go. A rope was tied around the negro's neck by the brother of the girl, and carried to the edge of the town on a dray, and hanged or rather choked, by being tied so the imb of a pine tree. The Sheriff was the only one who made resistance.

The name of the Post-Office at La Porte, Warren Co. Pa., has been changed to

STATE FAIRS .- New-York, at Rochester. 16th, 17th, 18th and 18th Sept. Michigan, 24th, 25th and 29th Sept. Ohio, same days as in Michigan. Vermont, 10th and 11th September.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20, 1851.

Mr. GREELEY'S LETTERS .- On our sixth page will be found another of Mr. Greeley's Letters from Europe. This one is from Galway, Ireland.

NORTH-CAROLINA.-The Congressional Election in this State has resulted as follows: Dist. I. THOMAS L. CLINGMAN (Southern Rights, formerly Whig) is reelected by a large najority over Burgess S. Gaither, Union Whig. II. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL (Whig) is reelected

rithout opposition III. Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY (Whig) is elected ver Caldwell, (Opp.) The vote stands thus : 1851. Dockery, W., 5,344 1849. Deberry, W., 4,899 Caidwell, Opp. 4,235 Caldwell, Opp. 4,299

IV. JAMES T. MOREHEAD (Whig) is elected without a contest, in place of Hon. Aug. H. Shepperd, (Whig.)

V. Hon. Abraham W. Venable ('Southern Rights Opp.) is reelected by a large majority

over Calvin Graves, Union Opp. VI. Hon. John R. J. Daniel (Opp.) is reelected

over H. W. Miller, (Whig.) VII. Hon. William S. Ashe (Opp.) is reelected

vithout a contest. VIII. Hon. EDWARD STANLY (Whig) is re-

lected by an increased majority, viz: 1851. Stanly, W. . . 5.206 1849. Stanly, W. . . . Ruffin, Opp. . . 4,966 Lane, Opp. . . . Lane, Opp.....4,940

Whig maj..... 270 Whig maj..... IX. Hon. David Outlaw (Whig) is reelected without serious opposition.

-The Delegation thus stands politically unchanged-six Whigs (including Clingman) to three Opposition, but in every District contested on party grounds, there is a Whig gain. The new Delegation consists of

1. THOS. L. CLINGMAN, 5. ABRAHAM W. VENABLE, 2. JOSEPH P. CALDWELL, 6. JOHN R. J. DANIEL, 3. Gen. ALF. DOCKERY, 7. WILLIAM S. ASSE, 8. *EDWARD STANLY, 7. *DAVID OUTLAW.

· Members of the late House. Talk for the Marines.

President Fillmore has just visited the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, accompanied by some Members of his Cabinet. On his arrival, he was addressed, in behalf of the citizens and guests, by Hon. John Barney, of whose speech the following is a specimen :

"In your tour through the entire length of this ancient Commonwealth, you have realized that the home of the slave is not the abode of the oppressed, heme of the slave is not the abode of the appressed, and that the misplaced sympathy of Northern fanatics is as gratuitous as it is impolitic, for you cannot but have witnessed that their comforts are cared for, and their every want supplied—the master, still more frequently the mistress, (always the lady Bountiful,) are themselves enslaved by their devotion in sickness and in health to watch over, protect and make them happy, and my own experience justifies the assertion that the fair daughters of wealthy Eastern farmers perform daily as much domestic labor as our overworked slaves."

-It is amazing that men will thus persist in misapprehending or misstating the question which they attempt to discuss. Why should a Northern President, or other citizen, be perpetually lectured on the subject of Slavery in his travels through the South? Does not this incessant pettifogging for Slavery betray a consciousness of its wrongs and mischiefs on behalf of its defenders ! Suppose a Southern President were traveling through the North, who would consider it proper or decent to lecture him at every stage on the wisdom and beneficence of our ' peculiar institutions?"

-Mr. Fillmore has traveled some three or four days in Virginia, riding rapidly from place to place, stopping in the most stately mansions, and being hospitably entertained by the most princely masters. It is utterly improbable that he has once entered a ding, or seen what the inmates had for dinner. It is not at all likely that any master, however anxious to exhibit to the President the 'peculiar' blessings of the South, would call up his negro to lash him in Mr. Fillmore's presence. How, then, unless by inspiration, is Mr. Fillmore supposed to have 'witnessed' that the slaves of Virginia are so admirably treated and 'their every want supplied?' How is he to have learned so suddenly, after many years familiarity with Slavery at Washington, that the 'sympathy of Northern fanatics is gratuitous and impolitie?'

But Mr. Barney informs us that the Virginia masters are 'enslaved' by the system they uphold. There is far more truth in that remark than its author intended. Slavery does involve in its fetters the despot as well as the serf race, and injures the one as well as the other. The master is enslaved by his fears, his appetites, his indolence, his remorse. Not for the sake of the Blacks alone, but for that of the Whites also, do we plead for the speedy triumph of Emancipation. And we go beyond Mr. Barney on another point, maintaining that one well schooled, well trained, free, selfrespecting, pure-minded daughter of a New-England farmer accomplishes more work than two average female Slaves. Bondmen may sometimes be overworked, but as a general rule they are incapable, indolent, careless and mefficient.

But Mr. Barney grievously mistakes the main point when he asserts of the slaves that "their every want is supplied." Admit all that he affirms specifically, and it only appears that their animal appetites and weaknesses are duly ministered to-that they are treated as well as their master's cattle. But their "every want" includes much more than this. They 'want' opportunity and aid to develop their moral and intellectual faculties-they 'want' legal protection against the sale of husband from wife, parent from child, at the auction-block or to the traveling man-monger. They 'want' a chance to enjoy what they produce, to clothe and educate their children. and to obtain such distinctions and consideration in society as their talents and virtues may fairly command. All these are imperatively denied them by the system which Mr. Barney tells the President that he must have "realized" is so beneficent and admir-

spective Owl Creek city of Lithograph on which it would be so difficult to "realize" as on the picture of slave blessedness the President.

A Hard Case.

Hon. Robert Toombs, M. C. of Georgia. formerly a Whig, is now one of the most prominent and influential leaders of the new Union ' party, having given an early pledge of his adhesion to its principles by opposing and defeating Mr. Winthrop, the Whie candidate for Speaker of the late House, and thus securing the election of his brother Unionist, Howell Cobb, now 'Union' candidate for Governor of Georgia. Mr. Toombs has recently issued a 'Union' manifesto, in which he claims a pro-Slavery triumph in the Compromise legislation of the last Congress, but speaks of the future as follows:

"Though utterly defeated in this great conflict, the Anti-Slavery sentiment is yet a dangerous and for-midable element in American politics. Its acknowl-edged exponent is the Free-Soil party, but it is also virulent and dangerous both in the Whig and Demo-cratic parties at the North. The Whig party has succumbed to it, and it controls the organization of succumbed to it, and it controls the organization of that party in every non-slaveholding State in the Union. It is thoroughly denationalized and sectionalized by it, and will never make another national contest. The Whig party of the South will never meet the Sewards, and Winthrops, and Vintons, and Johnstons, and Baldwins, of the North, in another National Convention. We are indebted to the defeat of the policy of these men for the existence of the Government this day. We shall trust them no

-Now, while it does not greatly distress us to hear that Mr. Toombs and his friends will never meet Northern Whigs in another National Convention, seeing that they came into the last expressly and wishes and bolting if it did not-we must say that we don't consider the above quite man whose personal exertions and public just been ousted from the Senate by a coa- an examination of the following figures : lition of 'Democracy' and 'Free Soil,' averring that he was too pro-Slavery in his views and feelings to be a fit representative of Massachusetts: so that, while he was not enough pro-Slavery for Speaker. he was too much so for Senator. Mr. Baldwin has likewise been just defeated for Senator because the Free Soilers of Connecticut, who might easily have secured his return by voting for Members of the Legislature friendly to him, saw fit to throw away their votes, and thus permit Loco-Focos to be elected. And Mr. Vmten, who is also included in Mr. Toombs's ban, is now threatened with defeat for Governor of Ohio by the opposition of the Giddings and Chase Free Soilers of that State, who prefer the success of a Cass Loco-Foco. Is not Mr. Toombs a gentleman rather hard to please? Or is it Mr. Giddings who is too nice for any but a small party?

Frauds and Fullacies of British Free Trade.

VII. It is quite clear that we consume far less owth of population, and that therefore the Tariff of 1846, instead of increasing the facility of obtaining machinery and clothing, has greatly diminished it. Equally clear is it that the consumption of both cotton goods and iron increased from 1843 to 47 with wonderful rapidity, and that therefore the Tariff of 1842 had completely attained the object for the accomplishment of which it was passed-that of facilitating the acquisition of clothing and machinery-and had thus greatly improved the condition of the people.

The Union's correspondent informs his readers that " it is when a people consume more of their products that their prosperity is greater." He must, of course, admit that when they consume less, their prosperity must be less, and as consumption is less than it was four years since, he would seem to be bound to admit that the production of the country, upon which depends the power of consumption, has diminished and is diminishing under the Tariff of 1846. This, however, he denies, and he insists

upon regarding as a fallacy, the assertion "That the production of commodities has declined n consequence of want of projection." In proof hat production has not diminished, he says. "We may first take the New-York Canals, showing the tuns of agricultural productions that arrived at tide-water on the Hudson, wa the Canals, in three periods

Tariff 1812. Turuff 1846. Tuns. 1842 345.140 1847 897.717 1844 378.714 1848 685.866 1845 447.627 1849 759.660 1846 628.454 1850 926.048 1.800,935 Total ... 600,395

He gives us here four years of steadily diminishing protection, from 1836 to 1839, the average trade of which is 173,000 tuns. being the precise amount of the first year, and the last of which is but 163,000, notwithstanding an increase of population amounting to about fifteen per cent., and a still larger increase in the proportion of the agricultural population, as during those four years we not only built few or none of either mills or furnaces, but we closed a large portion of those that had previously been built. The power to produce agricultural commodities to be given in exchange for cloths. or for iren, appears, even on his own showing, to have diminished with the diminution in the power to produce at home that cloth and iron.

In the four years from 1843 to 1847, how different was the result! In those years we doubled the domestic production of cotton and woolen cloth, and we trebled the

able. We venture to assure the orator tha production of coal and of iron, and yet the there was never a corner-lot in the pro- growth of agricultural production was so pensive to bring into cultivation, and the great that the transport on the New-York fevers, ague and fever and other diseases Canals almost doubled, and was four times generated in clearing it are pretty sure to greater than it had been in 1839. Now, if | kill off the greater part of those who underwhich he so gratuitously presented to the | the transport quadrupled in seven years, how | take that work. In every new country such did it happen that with the diminution of pro- lands are the very last to be taken hold of, tection it diminished in the period from except the settlers bring with them a heavy

It may be said, however, that these few years were not all years of protection, and that to use. It is vain to think of building up a much of the increase may have taken place | dense population of freemen, which is what prior to the enactment of the tariff of 1842; our cotemporary anticipates, by throwing and it is in reference to the possibility of such an occurrence having taken place that settlers. When such a population has once we now call the attention of our readers to been formed, has well established itself, another of the modes of fraud by which the and has begun to accumulate wealth, it will advocates of the maintenance of the British monopoly system, and especially The Union's treasures latent in the rich and miry soils correspondent, habitually deceive their of such districts, but until then they will be

the tariff of 1842, it would be necessary to them must be a failure. Free settlers of exhibit the movement of that year itself, small means always seek the healthy upthat it might be compared with 1846 or 1847. land, where the forest growths are less as is here done with 1846, that it may be heavy and luxuriant, and where the soil compared with 1850; but 1842, as is here can more easily and cheaply be brought shown, is carefully excluded. Its amount into tillage. If Louisiana has such lands, was 293,177 tuns, and 1846 having been she would do well to throw them open to 628,454, we have an increase in the five years from 1842 to 1847, both inclusive, of nearly one hundred and ten per cent., and that increase perfectly regular, each and every year being higher than its prede-

Year Tuns Year Tuns 1842 293,177,1845 446,627 1843 346,140,1846 628,454 1844 378,714

It is not enough, however, to ascertain avowedly on the platform of acquiescing in how much produce the farmer sends to its decision if it accorded with their own market. To judge of the improvement or deterioration of his condition, we must know how much it is that he obtains for it, for in the the fair thing. Gov. Johnston, who is sin- | words of The Union's correspondent, " it is gled out for denunciation by Mr. T. as one | when a people consume more of their proof those with whom the Southern Whigs ducts, that their prosperity is greater." To can never more associate, is the very ascertain the power to consume, resulting from the power to produce, the return trade speeches did more than those of any other | must be taken into consideration, but that is man in the Union to secure the election of carefully excluded from the columns of The Taylor and Fillmore. Mr. Winthrop has Union. Why it is so, may be inferred from

	Going	rom Tide	Water.		
Purchased	with the	crop of	1835		
Furchased	with the	crop of	1836 86,494		
			1837		
			1838 191,575		
			1830		
			1810132.814		
Purchased	with the	crop of	1841 94.213		
			I have an ferromen		

In this period there had been an increas of twenty per cent, in the population of the whole country, and a much larger increase in that of the States which used this canal, and yet the merchandise going from tidewater was twenty per cent. less in the last year than in the first one. What was the progress under the tariff of 1842 is here shown:

The first period was one in which we were buying goods on credit, and there was then, as now, every reason to believe that, with the decline of credit, the power of purchase would pass away-and such proved to be the case. The second was one in which we were paying off back interest and back debts, and to accomplish that object required very many millions that would otherwise iron and far less cotton goods than we did have been applied to the purchase of merfour years since, notwithstanding the vast | chandise for consumption; and yet the antity sent West in 1846 was almost fifty per cent, greater than was purchased by the crops of 1840 and 1841-and the purchases made with the crop of 1816 were more than double those made with the crop of 1841. Trade, therefore, grew steadily with protection, as it had declined under British

> Free Trade. We invite our friends of The Journal of Conomerce and of The Post,, to explain why it was that trade was so small in the free trade times of 1840 and 1841-why it was that it was no greater in 1842 than it had been seven years before-and why it was that the crop of 1845 purchased almost fifty per cent, more than that of 1842.

Land Reform in Louisiana.

The Orleanian, an independent daily paper, published in French and English at New-Orleans, advocates the gratuitous cession to each actual settler of 160 acres of the low lands of that State lying along the Mississippi River, and on the Gulf, for the following reasons:

1st. It will increase the population of the State more rapidly.

2d. It will cause the low prairie lands on the borders of our lakes, lagoons, bayous and the Gulf, to be improved and settled by a white population, so necessary to guard and protect our coast in case of

war.

3d. It will increase the population and taxable property of the State; and consequently increase its usiness and revenue

4th. It will give to thousands homes and profitable
employment, who have no homes of their own, and
are in want of employment a great portion of their

are in want or emporyments a continuous firms.

5th. The swamp and prairie lands on each side of the Mississippi River would be sooner occupied, and there would consequently be more persons interested in keeping the levees of the Mississippi River in good repair, and more money, with lighter taxation, could be raised to do it with.

6th. The low lamis being granted to actual settlers, free of charge, their settlement would commence immediately, and as they were settled and improved a value would be created in the low lands of from the to fifty dollars per acre, besides, it would in-

we to fifty dollars per acre, besides, it would in-rease the value of the high lands adjoining, and in act all the landed property of the State, even in the th. And last, but not least, the population of Louis an a would soon become sufficiently thick to admit of schools being established and supported in all parts of the State, so that all the white children of the State, rich or poor, could be educated, which can-not be done at present, because in many parts the

We are as much in favor of land reform as anybody, but we doubt whether the measure would attain the end proposed in the present instance. The parties first to be benefitted by it and induced to settle upon the soil, are of course those who have not the capital to buy land at the current rates, and to such persons the grant of tracts of swamp land would not be of the slightest use. That sort of land, though the richest and most productive after it has

been reclaimed, is the most difficult and excapital, or, as in the South, have large gangs of slaves to employ in reducing them open this sort of lands gratuitously to actual naturally and gradually seek to develop the avoided by all persons who know what they To enable them to judge of the working of are about, and every attempt to colonize the landless, limiting the quantity each family can acquire, to say 160 acres. But to throw open her swamp and prairie lands would amount to nothing, at present at least, while the result would be pointed at as a failure of the principles of land reform.

The careful student of American Elec-

tion Returns must have been struck with the general though not uniform recurrence of these facts-that whenever the popular interest in the result is languid, the public mind distracted by personal and local fends, and the vote partial and diminished, the party claiming to be Democratic is very certain to claim a victory; but let the contest be spirited, the public interest concentrated on the main questions of principle or policy which practically divide the two great parties, and the vote an increased or full one, and the triumph will generally (not uniformly) enure to the Whigs. Thus a 'Democratic' victory is now claimed in Kentucky, where the adoption of a New Constitution has temporarily divided and disorganized the Whigs, while it has united and inspirited their adversaries-said victory, when analyzed, appearing to amount just to this, that more Whigs than 'Democrats' staid away from the polls, while some of those who attended, under the influence of personal and local feelings, either withheld their votes entirely except as to a few offices or gave them outright for a part of the Loco-Foco candidates; so that, while most of the Whig candidates for State offices are handsomely elected, with a Whig Legislature, divisions and apathy have defeated the Whig candidate for Governor and thrown away several Members of Congress. The Loco-Foco gain is in fact a loss on the popular vote, but a loss less considerable than that of the Whigs.

Tennessee affords an example of the other truth above stated. There the late contest was fairly fought on the great issues which have long divided the two parties. The State was ably and thoroughly canvassed, the public interest was fully aroused, and the result is a largely increased vote and a decided Whig triumph. The Loco-Foco Governor of 1849 has been ousted by his Whig competitor, a corresponding revolution effected in the Legislature (both branches), ensuring a Whig U. S. Senator for six years ensuing in place of Hopkins L. Turney (who was beaten as a candidate for the Legislature.) and one Whig gain in the delegation to the House. Had the vote peen as light, local distractions as prevalent, and the public interest as languid here as in Kentucky, we doubt not the result would have been as disastrous.

-We append a table of the vote for Governor in the Counties from which we have returns, in order that our readers may see why and how the Whigs earried the State. 1851. Governor. 1849.

	Campbell.	Trons- N	S. Brown.	Trutts
Cox.	Waig.	dule.	White	dale
Knox			2196	571
Jefferson			1571	305
	*****		871	20
Cocke		1313		134
Hawkins Granger			1101	62
Roane			936	89
Sevier			1195	9
White	1016	618	970	- 67
Washington	969	1150	B43	130
Greene.	1144	1684	1.027	167
Blount	1147		1196	75
Campbell	494		126	51
Bledsoe	558	291	517	29
Hamulton		726	750	69
Anderson	658		661	35
Morgan	232		215	30
Sullivan	383		362	149
Clasborne	65t		670	98
Davidson	2330		2217	191
Wayne	730		665	42
Sumbet	790	1850		218
Robertson	1169		1165	92
Montgomery	1132		1969	363
Welnus	2027		2154	20
Van Buren	119		133	45
Festress	154		123	125
Overton	150	1339		180
Smith	2409		2985	79
Jackson	1293		1080	40
Lawrence	361		540	54
Polk	305		297	104
Monroe	928		915	101
Brudley	671		722	749
Meigs	151		142	193
McMan	891	manufacture &	504	10000
Water 1 24 Car.	4 33.311	27,914	30,576	28,42
THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	40.00	7. Brown	's in do. 1.13	15.
Increased	vote2	.128. Whi	2 EALD	3,142
ARREST	Charles and the state of the	MARKET LEGISLE		

KENTUCKY.-The Telegraphic reports

confidently assert the election to Congress (IIId District) of PRESLEY EWING (Whig) instead of Beverly L. Clarke, (Opp.) making the Delegation five to five, as it stood in '44. We trust this is the true state of the case, but the post returns we have gathered from various Kentucky papers not look as if it were.

MRS. COE AT ROCHESTER.-We learn that Mrs. Enna R. Coz will give several lectures during the present week at Rochester, upon the subect of Woman's Social and Pecuniary Condition, her Education, Duties and Rights. She is a woman of fine abilities, thoroughly familiar with the questions she proposes to discuss, and possessed of oratorical gifts which render her lectures peculiarly attractive. The people of Rochester-such of them at least as are disposed candidly to consider the question of Woman's Equality-will find it worth their while to give her a hearing

CITY ITEMS.

THE COUNCIL.-By some unaccountable accident, our report of last night's proceedings of the Board of Aldermen failed to reach us. We understand that nothing of importance transpired, the sea sion being mainly for the purpose of acting upon some of the doings of the Assistants. The nomination of Matsell was not spoken of , his friends were absent, with one or two exceptions. The Board, as we understand, adjourned until the first Monday in

It BARBIERE .- We are at last to have the Barber of Semile to-night at Castle Garden. It has been in preparation for some days past, and those who heard the rehearsal vesterday pronounce it the finest opera of the season. Rosmi's rich, gushing ex-uberant melodies are always welcome, and never more so than after a long spell of Donizetti. Il Barere harmonizes with one's gayest Summer mand, and is not likely to pall by repetition. BERTFECA the part of Rosan; Salve is the Almania, Bantale is the Figure, and Manini the Don Banio. The opera will undoubtedly be better given than ever beore in this city, since the visit of the famous Garcia THE NEW-YORK SLAVER .- Our readers

will recollect, a few weeks since, that we announced the issuing of a warrant, by a Justice in Williams burg, on the application of Rev. Mr. Jocelyn and E. D. Culver, Esq., for the arrest and detention of the brig Hanover, being fitted up at that place under very suspicious circumstances. The officers, how ever, getting wind of the warrant, hoisted sail and left the same day, before the vessel was attached Some of the press in this City, and one especially having in charge the "State of the Union," denounced the complaint and proceedings as an imputation on the vessel and her owners, as "humbug," a "heax." and a " freak of fanaticism," avowing that the vessel was fitted up for lawful purposes, and was to run Cuba. Late news from that island, however, put a different shade on the character of the vessel, and now we learn from a recent number of the same paper that said "brig Hanover is advertised to sail in a few days from Cardenas to the Coast of Africa " and the same journal adds, " we are sorry to say the circumstances about her are very suspicious." ferstand that the crew that took her out to Cuba for her owners, have returned. Had the process been promptly and efficiently served, no doubt this slaver would have been arrested, and some developments brought to light. Who would have thought a slaver could have been got up, fitted and sent off in open day in the harbor of New-York

MILITARY EXCURSION .- The Union Guard. of Newark, Capt. Higginson, will visit Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday next. They leave here at ? A.M., and take the steamboat in New-York at 9 s'clock. On their arrival at Bridgeport a Committee of that place will conduct them to quarters assigned them; and in the evening they will attend a ball at Barnum's Hotel. The next morning will be devoted to target practice, and in the afternoon they will return to their homes. They will be attended by the Newark Brass Band. (Wednesday) a flag will be presented to the Company by Capt. Stewart, at his house, the Company anpearing in full uniform.

The leading Daguerrians of this City are now organizing an Association, to be composed exclusively of photographists, which shall have for its object the advancement of the Daguerreotype art. Its members are to contribute cortain fees and dues for the purpose of raising a fund, which is to be appropriated to the encouragement and purchase of all iscoveries and improvements connected with photography, and these are to be held and shared in common by the members of the Society, and no

To Yesterday, the first experimental trip

was made with the little rotary steamboat called the Rotary Experiment, which proved quite successful and entirely satisfactory to the proprietor and praector of the boat, Mr. Ebenezer Barrows. Toward the latter part of her cruisings in the East and North Rivers, however, a slight difficulty occurred from one of the pumps failing to work properly, which caused her to waste a considerable quantity of steam from her larboard side, but not so much as to exhaust the supply, or even disable her perceptibly. She is out 35 feet long, 7 wide, 4 feet draught of water, and can carry 20 or 30 persons. The engine is very small and compact, occupying a space of but hi by 10 inches over and i of an inch deep, equal to about 5 cubic inches. The wheels are 11 feet in diameter, with 16 floats or buckets, and are driven at the rate of 50 or more revolutions per minute. applied simultaneously on two sides, and from its constant and steady force a perfectly uniform motion s produced, the vessel's momentum is not lost, and onsequently a more effective result is caused by the same amount of power. The capacity of the engine is 150 lbs, pressure to the square inch , but at no time during the trip was there over 60 lbs. this she ran against an easy tide-way at the rate of over eight miles per hour. Patents for the invention have been procured in the United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—The propeller steamship Lafayette, Capt. Stoddard, leaves pier No. 2 North River, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, for Chagres. touching at Kingston, Jamaica, to land freight and

A NEW CLIPPER.-The splendid Clipper-ship Snow Squall arrived here yesterday. Shi as built by Lyman & Richardson at Portland, Me. and is a beautiful specimen of naval architecture She measures 159 feet from stem to stern, 172 over all, 32 feet beam and 17 feet hold, 742 tuns. The frame is of oak, with Southern pine deck frame, and throughout heavily timbered, and fastened and strengthened with white oak knees to an extent that seems superfluous, and is sheathed with yellow netal. Her lower must is 73 feet, lower yard 64 topmast 40 feet , topsail yard 54 , topgallant mast 25 yard 43 . royal mast 14 . do. yard 34 . sky-sail mast 11 . yard 24 bowsprit out braid 24 ; jib boom for two jibs 28 flying jib-boom 16 feet. Her paint is white inside and out, except a narrow red stripe, and her abins finished with mahogany and other hard woods.

THE GREAT FIRE TOCSIN .- The great bell, cast by Messrs. Henry N. Hooper & Co., of Boston, and intended to be placed in the new iron tower in Thirty-first st., in this City, was exhibited in State st. about I o'clock yesterday, previous to its removal to New-York by Railroad, which was to take place last night. This beil weighs about 23,000 pounds and 14 tuns of metal were melted for the casting. It bears the seal of the City of New-York, with the words around it. " Sigillam civitatia Novi Esorack The first cast was completely successful. The metal was poured in on Saturday, the 9th instant, and the mold opened on the Wednesday morning following, when the bell was found still very hot.

Persons interested in Milling are requested to notice an advertisement in another por ion of our paper, headed "To Millers and Mill Owners," in regard to Wheat Cleaning Muchines.

The Marshall Festival yielded to the beneficiary the sum of nine thousand dollars

NEW TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.-We are requested to call the attention of our readers to a Temperance Meeting to take place this evening at Chatham Hall, No. 5 Chatham-square, at 8 o'clock This meeting is intended principally for those men who have broken the piedge, and desire to return to Temperance principles. Every friend of the Temperance cause should countenance this movement

The annual meeting of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of New-Jersey is appointed to be held in Newark in October next It is proposed to have a grand temperance jubiles on the following day.